

McGill Daily

VOL. VII, NO. 59.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

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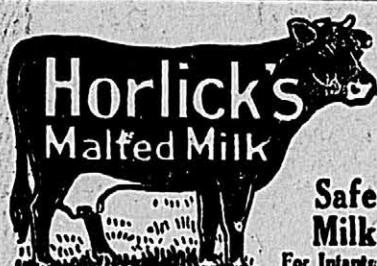
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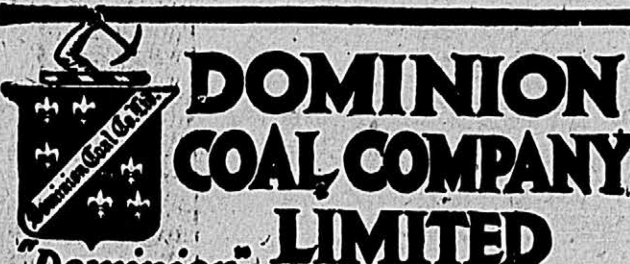
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A. G. ANDERSON SCI. '19 TAKES UP SIGNALLING

Enlisted with 13th Batt.—Now at Fenny Stratford.

TRAINS FOR WIRELESS.

Studies New System of Wireless—Hears Tales of 7th McGill Batt.

The following letters have been received from Gordon Anderson, Sci. '19. He enlisted with the Draft of Siege Artillery recruited here by Sir Stopford Brunton, upon the termination of the April exams. Anderson was a very popular man around College, and made a record for himself in the academic line. He was secretary of the Science Undergraduate Society last year. Anderson's home is at Buckingham, Quebec.

North Minton Barracks,
Oct. 7, 1917.

Dear —, Well, I suppose you are back at college by this time, and making all kinds of mixtures and devilish concoctions. Be sure and write and let us know how things are around college. Watson (Sci. '19), and I are still going strong, and we hope to get back some time or other, and see the bunch again. It seems to me that there is going to be some re-union when everybody gets home and things get started again.

At present I am learning to run an Army telephone. We will have to get out next week, and run wires around the country. Watson is on a "general gunner's class of some kind," seldom see him during the day, and at night we do not feel much like talking "shop." The whole battery is divided up into classes. One fellow has gone to Aldershot to learn to cook.

I have been listening to reminiscences of France by a sergeant from the last year's McGill Battery, who is in our battery now. There are some of the funniest things pulled off. He talks as if the thing were a huge joke. He said that one day they were given 200 rounds to destroy a bridge with, and they had five shells left over when the bridge was blown up, so they just put up the elevation and let the shells go. They landed in a French town behind the German lines, and raised the devil. He says that for a long time after that the authorities were looking for the battery who let those shells go.

Another story is that one battery were loading their guns with shells from which they had not removed the caps on the fuse. All the shells were going over as "duds" (not exploding). They eventually found out what was happening, and as there was a shell in a gun, an officer went and looked down the barrel to see if the cap had been removed. He gave orders that the gun was to be elevated so that he could see better. While the gun was being elevated the lanyard which was hooked on to the tube caught in something and the gun went off. Result—an officer minus a head.

Fenny Stratford, Bucks.
Nov. 16, 1917.

Dear —, I got letters from you and —, and I can't say how nice it was to hear from you again. I hope you will find time to let us know what you are doing every once in a while.

I got a letter from "Tag" Bishop (Sci. '19), a few days ago. He is down at Salisbury, not very far from here. He seems to be having the time of his life. Watson is now learning gunnery down at Depeut. I have been up to Catterick in Yorkshire, learning telephony and wireless (spark sets). I am down here getting instruction on a new system of wireless called the Continuous Wave System. You have probably heard of it. To outline it—vibrations of very high frequency and equal amplitude are set up in the medium which conducts light and heat waves (I do not call it ether because I am led to believe from what I have read lately, that there is no such a thing), by means of a modification of the Fleming Valve. Similar vibrations of slightly different frequency are set up at the receiving station. In this way beats are produced and they are employed to operate the telephones. I do quite a bit of studying in my spare time now. I am trying to keep up with modern discoveries. I read that book on X-rays, and crystal structure, and it brings a lot of good stuff to light.

We do not work in the afternoons here, so we are somewhat gentlemen or leisure. It is hard to believe that there is a war on when we are allowed to loaf around the way we do. Ed. Corbett is over here now. Some of the fellows saw him down at V. t. ley when they were there.

I thought I was going to have to spend this afternoon in the "law" (Continued on Page 3)

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

11.55 a.m.—Executive of Arts Undergrad. Society and the Presidents of four undergraduate years in Reading Room, Arts Building.
Arts Undergrad. Smoker in McGill Union.
5.00 p.m.—Physical Society in MacDonald Physics Building.
5.10 p.m.—Basketball Practice, R. V. C.

COMING.

Dec. 8.—C.O.T.C. Parade and Colors of the 148th Battalion deposited in Redpath Library.
Dec. 8.—R.V.C. Partial Society Tea in Common Room, and sale, 4 to 6 p.m.
Dec. 8.—Basketball game with MacDonald at R. V. C. at 2 p.m.
Dec. 11.—Meeting of Annual Board in R. V. C. at 7.30 p.m.
Dec. 11.—Glee Club practice at 5 p.m.
Dec. 12.—Historical Club Meeting.
Dec. 12.—Second Inter-year Debate in R. V. C.
Dec. 12.—National vs. McGill, hockey at Arena, 10 to 11 p.m.

PROGRAMME FOR ARTS SMOKER NOW COMPLETE

A Feature of Evening Will be Comedy "Stunt" by Harry Pearson.

All final arrangements have been completed for the Arts Undergraduate Smoker this evening at the Union. All students of the Arts Faculty are cordially invited to attend, and are assured of an enjoyable evening's relaxation from study. Also the Executive wish to point out that all members of the Faculty have been extended an urgent invitation to be present, and it is hoped that many of them will favor the Smoker with their attendance.

The following is the programme for the evening.

1. Piano solo—Dolton.
2. Baritone and Trombone Duet — Binmore and Dolton.
3. Captain Graham.
4. Mandolin Club.
5. Comedy "Stunt"—Harry Pearson.
6. Dr. McNaughton.
7. Tenor Solo—Moore.
8. Dr. Walter.
9. Violin Solo—Schmidt.

Refreshments.

10. Hawaiian Guitar Solo—Pente.
11. Dean Moyse.
12. Piano Solo—McSweeney.
13. Monologue—Clapham.
14. Dr. Caldwell.
15. Mandolin Club.
16. College Songs and McGill Yell.

The Smoker will begin at 8.15 sharp, and everybody is requested to be in time.

HOCKEY AT RENSSELAER.

TROY, N.Y.—Prospects of an early winter season has aroused the enthusiasm of candidates for the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Varsity hockey team, and Manager F. J. Carney is planning the strongest schedule of intercollegiate matches since the fine big rink, erected adjoining the campus, gave the game a prominent place in winter athletics among the engineers.

Already matches have been scheduled with Massachusetts Agricultural College and New York State College of Teachers at Troy, and trips will be made to West Point and Williams College and a return game will be played with the Teachers College.

St. Lawrence, which will have its first hockey team this year, and one or two other college teams will be on the Troy rink, while the institute team will schedule a trip to Connecticut early next year.

"MONTY'S" WOUNDS SLIGHT.

The uncertainty regarding the reported death from wounds of Lieut. Lorne C. Montgomery has been finally cleared up by a telegram received by the Daily from his parents stating that he is now officially reported as received at Number Fourteen General Hospital, suffering from slight wounds in the back. The many friends of "Monty" will be relieved to learn that that matter has now been officially corrected, leaving no doubt as to the facts of the case.

MUCH TALENT DISPLAYED AT FIRST CONCERT

Initial Orchestral Concert Given by Conservatorium.

SHOW CAREFUL TRAINING.

Students, by Their Excellent Showing, Reflect Credit on Dr. Perrin.

A very delightful concert was given last night in the Assembly Hall of the R. V. C. by students of the McGill Conservatorium of Music. The programme was a varied one, including Orchestral selections conducted by Dr. Perrin, also vocal, violin, and pianoforte solos.

The programme was as follows:—Symphony (The Military) .. Haydn. Vocal Aria, "With Verdure Clad," .. Haydn.

Miss Viola Benoit.
Violin Solo .. Chaconne .. Vitali.
Miss Leslie Taylor.
Overture, "The Bartered Bride," .. Smetana.

Pianoforte Solo:
Prelude in A flat major .. Cesar Cui.
Orientale, Op. 7, No. 2 .. Nicholas Amant.
Impromptu in G flat major .. Felix Blumenfeld.
Miss Edith Johnson.

Songs:
"The Star" (a fragment from Plato) .. T. Rogers.
"Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal" (Shelley) .. R. Quilter.
"Love Among the Daffodils" .. E. Coates.
Miss Dorothy Sutton.

Orchestra, Suite, Op. 24—Scenes Bretonnes .. Guy Ropartz.
The first selection on the programme, Haydn's "Military" Symphony, was excellently performed, all parts of the orchestra working together well, and showing very careful practice, as well as very careful training. This Symphony was first performed in London in 1794, and probably owes its title to the fanfare for trumpets in the second movement, as well as, perhaps, to the use of the extra percussion instruments in the second and fourth movements, but in other respects it has very little in common with the military spirit. Like all Haydn's music, it reflects a childlike happiness and contentment which removes us, while we listen to it at the present time, from all disturbing thoughts of war.

The first movement is Adagio and Allegro; the second is marked Allegretto, and is the only movement in the Symphony in which clarinets are used; the third is a very graceful and charming Minuet and Trio in the Key of G major; and in the Finale, also in the Key of G major, Haydn makes occasional use of the extra percussion instruments mentioned above in connection with the second movement, though they are never allowed to destroy the simplicity of feeling so characteristic of the final movements of all Haydn's Symphonies. The orchestra played with great finish and skill throughout, showing clearly the purposes of the composer in the different movements.

Haydn's vocal Aria, "With Verdure Clad," was rendered in a very charming manner by Miss Benoit, whose voice, though not strong, was very pleasing, and well adapted to the song which she had undertaken.

Miss Leslie Taylor performed with a great deal of feeling and appreciation in the only violin solo of the evening, Vitali's "Chaconne," a brilliant and interesting piece of music. The overture, "The Bartered Bride," by Smetana, occurs in the second of eight operas written by Smetana on national subjects, and produced in the capital of Bohemia. In this vivacious overture a village festival is portrayed; the country people gather together, and the gradually increasing hum of conversation as the crowd grows is well represented by the strings at the beginning. The orchestra played this in a striking manner, the brilliancy and finish of which gained great favour with the audience.

Miss Edith Johnson gave her three solos with skill and individuality of expression. The three were unusual, but of much the same type, and made a charming combination. The three songs sung by Miss Lutton were greatly enjoyed by the audience, which found her voice very pleasing, especially in the lighter of the three songs: "The Star" (T. Rogers), Quilter's "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal" (Shelley), and "Love Among the Daffodils," by Coates. The "Scenes Bretonnes" was rendered well, and with a great deal of spirit and zest by the orchestra, as the closing selection. The suite contains many Breton popular melodies, carried in turn by the clarinets, oboes, and violas. The four movements are (1) "Avant Le Pardon," (2), "Le (Continued on Page 2)



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McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

Editorial Department Up 422.
Business Department Up 422.
Advertising Department Main 2662.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.

ADVICE.

It may be said by some of our readers that the constant references appearing in these columns to the need for hard work and concentration in one's college course partake too much of the nature of patronizing advice, and as such are not very welcome. We are willing to admit that the constant repetition of advice, even if it be wholesome, tends to weary the listener without, perhaps, effecting any immediate change in his mode of living; but none the less, we claim, this advice is never wholly wasted, and experience has proved that in college, at least, it cannot be repeated so often that there will not be someone to whom certain matters may appear in a different light as a result of reading.

Of course, there are all kinds of advice. There is the kind that is driven down your throat by a well-meaning friend who wishes you to pattern your life after his, regardless of your own desires and capacities, and this species of advice is never productive of good results. Then there is the good counsel given you by the man who is always ready to provide ideal rules of life for all his fellow-students without himself observing any of them. Such advice is not apt to be of much avail, for the recipient will not abandon his ways to follow the precepts of another unless he sees those precepts exemplified in the other's life.

Finally, we have advice which is given and taken in the proper spirit; given without any patronizing condescension and received cheerfully and thankfully. It takes a certain amount of diplomacy to be able to give advice without hurting feelings and arousing enmity, and, of course, there will always be some men to whom any sort of counsel from others is distasteful; these men have to learn through experience what they might have obtained without it had they been more sensible. But the wiser ones will be willing to accept what their reason tells them is true advice, and will follow it without feeling any resentment towards the donor.

Hence it is that we feel that no apology is necessary when, year after year, the same old subject of working for examinations is brought up in these columns. Every year the lists of failures show that there are some who disregard all advice, and can be taught to apply themselves to their work only by going through the unpleasant experience of failing in a couple of subjects. It is to these unregenerate ones that we address ourselves, when we urge our readers to "get busy" and put in some work before it is too late.

CRITICISM A LOST ART.

The art of criticism is degenerating. No longer does the critic express his honest opinions of art and literature and have them accepted by the masses without question. At best, he can only condemn a work by scant praise, and criticism has indeed fallen low, when it must resort to such measures to put over an idea that a work, in terms of one syllable, is rotten.

The reason for this is more apparent in late years since criticism has come to the steep of the toboggan. People are capable of judging for themselves. They read and see that which was uncommon a few years ago. They are not wholly capable of judging for themselves, but they consider the attempts of others to judge for them an infringement on their rights and an insult to their intellect. A pretty broad statement, you say, but is it not apparent that books of criticism, except when foisted on helpless school children, have been gradually relegated to the high shelves in the dark corner? And just how popular are the sections of our great periodicals, devoted to criticism? Do you know that such sections have long since fallen into disrepute, and are now, in the majority of cases, nothing more than press agent corners, donated to stimulate advertising, or sold outright as such.

Criticism is a lost art. The critic who delves into the depths of an author's being and stumbles on some hitherto unexplored nook, from which he drags, exhumes and airs another evidence of the man's literary genius, is not altogether a thing of the past, but he may safely be classed among the antiques. Like Roosevelt and baseball, the critic has had his day. The people will not stand for him. If he praises a book, he is trying to stimulate its sale; if he condemns it, he is in league with the publishers, and trying to talk it into a third and final edition. And if by any chance he is not a liar and a thief, his life will be too short to convince anyone of his sincerity.—University of Washington Daily.

GRAD. WOUNDED.

Capt. Walter J. E. Mingle, Med. '15, who went overseas as Medical Officer with a Western cavalry unit, is reported as suffering from a slight flesh wound received on November 14, but will be able to rejoin his unit in a short time.

ARTS UNDERGRAD. EXECUTIVE.

The regular executive of the Arts Undergraduate Society and the Presidents from the four undergraduate years will meet to-morrow at 11:55 in the reading room of the Arts Building.

R. V. C. NOTES.

There will be a half-hour basketball practice this afternoon at 5:10 sharp. Both teams and their spares must be present.

PROTESTS FROM WINTER.

Ye cry and weep and wail,
And spread your senseless tale;
Ye fools, ye witless chattering,
Ye only seek the false and flatterer!

Your shallow hearts are broken,
Your puny minds are dull;
Flattery's phrases are no more spoken,
Which to sleep strong wills do lull!

The wand'ring spirit of hill and dale,
The laughing brook, the summer skies;
The secret road of dreams and sighs,
All speak a sad and bygone tale!

Ye turn away with scorn and hate,
And bemoan with tears the unjust fate,
Who clothes all nature in garments white;
And winter follows summer's flight!

Ye think not of the frost and healthy air,
Nor for the dance and indoor social care,
O, winter rose on cheek and chin,
O'er summer's tan and blotch will win!

Care ye naught for oratory,
Nor the actor's genius see;
Nor belle's triumphant glory,
Waking dormant Memory?

And sleigh rides merry in country cold,
Where once grew wayside flowers bold;
Or on boundless ice to gayly chase,
While belle and beau sweet romance face?

Ye think not of the fire-grate,
Where home and peace and love await;
Nor dreams and books and mother's tale,
And Youth's shrill tone, "Hail, Winter, Hail!"

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE STILL OPEN.

Constantinople College, an American institution for girls at Constantinople, Turkey, is making an effort to carry on relief work in addition to training its students, and in a statement made by Louise B. Wallace, Ph.D., dean of the college, she states that more than 400 girls have been enrolled during the past year. The preparatory department has been the largest in the history of the school, and eager young women, many from Bulgaria, have pursued the different courses in spite of the uncertainty and isolation of war-time. The college has curtailed its activities but little, and the students have taken a keen interest in the Christian Association and in relief work as well as in their studies.

Living conditions in Constantinople continue to be increasingly difficult, for food is scarce and very expensive, and fuel is hard to obtain, in consequence of which the college is practicing every economy.

Isolation of foreigners in the city is more complete than ever. News, letters, and papers are carefully censored, and much inconvenience has been caused by the prohibitive cost of the very necessities of existence. Paper money is the only kind that is now used in Constantinople, as all gold, silver, and even copper have long since disappeared. Turkish money also has depreciated greatly, and in addition to these difficulties, many belonging to the American community in Constantinople, including one of the trustees, felt it wise to leave the city shortly after the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

Many of the graduates of the school have become fitted to earn their livelihood, and many have engaged in social work. At this period, the institution aims to think less of culture and more of service. With a strong staff trained in practical arts, sanitation, agriculture, forestry and homemaking, the college can give much material assistance. During the next few years the college aims to be a great relief station, a powerhouse for practical salvation to the people in need.

LORD MORLEY AND PIPES.

Lord Morley's pious conviction that our quarrel with the Boers could have been settled if Mr. Chamberlain and Kruger had sat down at Bloemfontein with a tobacco jar between them is backed, oddly enough, by the greatest war maker of modern times. "How could any man," Bismarck was fond of saying, "let himself be carried away by passion with such a thing as a pipe in his hand?"

When discussing the preliminaries for the surrender of Paris he offered the French Minister a cigar, which was refused. "You are wrong," said Bismarck, bluntly. "When you enter on a discussion that may lead to vehement remarks, you should smoke. The eye is occupied, the hand is engaged, the organ of smell is gratified—one is happy. In this state of mind one is very disposed to make concessions, and our business—that of diplomats—consists in the making of mutual concessions."

Deacon (butting into street mix-up)—"A little religious talking to will stop these fellows."
Bystander—"You'd better not try it, mister. It was religion that started the scrap."

MUCH TALENT DISPLAYED AT FIRST CONCERT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Passé Pied," (3) "Par les Foriers," (after the restlessness and bustle of the preceding, a change is made in this number to a quieter mood),—and (4) "LaDeroble," which is significant of the simplicity and joviality associated with a peasants' merry-making.

The accompaniments to the vocal and violin solos were played by Miss Lichtenstein, and as usual, added greatly to the excellency of effect of each selection.

The concert closed with the National Anthem, and the audience left, on leaving, that the evening had been indeed well spent.

FRANCIS LEDWIDGE, POET AND LANCE CORPORAL.

To Francis Ledwidge, poetry was no ordinary gift. It was something committed by him to the service of everyday life, but it was something of the spirit, something of clear exaltation. Yet he was hard hit by life from his very earliest days. One reading his verse would never realize that there was a farm laborer who had taught himself shorthand in the hope of later becoming a journalist; that he had been a scavenger at the munificent salary of twelve shillings a week; that he had worked in a copper mine—the mine where, so accounts say, he worked for months, "mostly wet to the skin." Looking at the pictures of this Irish peasant-poet, one would imagine him to be the same kind of social enthusiast painted by J. O. Francis, the Welsh dramatist, in "Change," and one is not surprised to hear that Ledwidge once helped to organize a strike, an act which lost him his position and forced him back into scavenging.

But like so many peasants who are mystics, even from the time of Piers Plowman to the present, we find young Ledwidge turning hastily from street service to serious study of hypnotism which readily won for him the anathema of the devout believers in his native County Meath; as he walked the roads, people would turn, one to the other, and shake their heads, believing in truth that he had sold himself to the devil. Such a boy, so passionately fond of nature in its every variety, so blessed as a farm labourer and as an Irish peasant as to be closely attuned to every change in nature, could not but respond to that poetic impulse which blows over the unencumbered fields with perennial joy and freedom. From his earliest years he wrote verses, and as promptly tore them up. And I doubt whether there would have been any wide significance in the notice of Ledwidge's death on the battlefield in Flanders, July 31, 1917, had it not been that his genius was unearthed by Lord Dunsany, upon whose estate this Irish poet had been living.

Ledwidge has thrown a new light on Dunsany, even as Dunsany has, in the freshness of his appreciation, shown us the worth of his friend and the literary taste of himself. In his introduction to Ledwidge's "Songs of the Fields," half biographical and half autobiographical, Dunsany writes:

I have looked for a poet amongst the Irish peasants because it seemed to me that almost only amongst them there was in daily use a dictionary worthy of poetry, as well as imagination capable of dealing with the great and simple things that are a poet's wares. Their thoughts are in the spring-time, and all their metaphors fresh: in London no one makes metaphors any more, but daily speech is strewn thickly with dead ones that their users should write upon paper and give to their gardeners to burn.

In this same London, two years ago (1912), where I was wasting June, I received a letter one day from Mr. Ledwidge, and a very old copy-book. The letter asked whether there was any good in the verses that filled the copy-book, the produce apparently of four or five years.

Looking through this crude manuscript with its bad spelling and grammatical errors, Lord Dunsany came upon many beautiful things, and out of his own enthusiasm gathered together what he considered to be the best, and issued them in book form for his peasant friend. It is dangerous to designate a man by a title which challenges comparison. In the death notices of Ledwidge, the persistent note of appreciation that began in this first introduction was taken up by the press. Dunsany, from the beginning, warned us not to regard Ledwidge as the Burns of Ireland, but the very negation bespoke the challenge. This introduction was written in June, 1914. There is an afternote, written the following year, Dunsany, now a captain of the Fifth Inniskilling Fusiliers, added:

I wrote this preface in such a different June, that if I sent it out with no addition, it would make the book appear to have dropped a long while since out of another world, a world that none of us remembers now, in which there used to be leisure.

Ledwidge came last October into the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, which is in one of the divisions of Kitchener's first army, and soon earned a lance-corporal's stripe.

All his future books lie on the knees of the gods. May they not be the only readers.

But though war took Ledwidge out of his accustomed fields into a more strenuous life, the next volume of verse, which represents poems that were interchanged between the corporal and his captain, and that were selected by the latter with confidence in their merit, is curiously devoid of any reflection of the strain and stress of battle. The spiritual effect is there, however. One finds groups of poems written in barracks, in camp, at sea, in Serbia, in Greece, in hospital in Egypt. But there is

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Arts Freshman-Sophomore Smoker is a big success. Practically the whole of the First and Second years turn out at the Union to enjoy smokes and programme.

Dr. Colby lectures on "The Vassalage of Austria." This is one of a series of popular lectures which Dr. Colby is giving in the R. V. C. on "Europe at War."

At the meeting of the Electrical Club in the Engineering Building last night, R. M. Wilson, Electrical Engineer for the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co., gave a very interesting lecture on the Cedar Rapids Power Development.

HOCKEY SEASON TO OPEN AT HARVARD.

The 1917-18 Harvard hockey season will open officially on Thursday, when candidates for the freshman team will meet in Smith Halls. Managerial candidates from 1921 will also be called out on that day.

R. E. Gross, '19, one of the three members of last year's Harvard varsity hockey squad now in college, and E. W. Pavenstedt, '20, manager of last year's freshman seven, will be the speakers. The former will act as coach of the 1921 team for the early part of the season at least, although efforts are being made to obtain some other suitable man who would not be eligible for an upper-class team. Coach Gross will outline to the freshman players the general plan for the development of the team, and Pavenstedt is to be in charge of the managerial competition and will describe the facilities for practice and the details of the schedule.

Until the rink on Soldiers Field is ready for use, there is no prospect of actual practice, since no arrangements have been made yet for the use of the Boston Arena, which opens on Saturday.

Fisherman (as Miss Oldgirl comes for her daily dip)—"Would you mind bathing a bit further up the beach, lady? I'm fishing for a shark, and you would scare him away!"

no realistic attempt at painting the conditions passing before the eyes of a typical mystic poet. There is a little more realization of the nearness of death, a little more pathos over the tenderness of nature, all the more pathetic, no doubt, in view of the actual conditions surrounding Lance-Corporal Ledwidge. His poems are reminiscent. Now and again in the second volume we find such titles as "To a Distant One," "In the Mediterranean—Going to the War," "Autumn Evening in Serbia," "To One Dead"; but there is no martial air in these verses; still the lyrical strain, still the clear vision of the laborer of the fields.

There is no more impress. In this second volume, of the conditions of war than there was in the first volume of the conditions at the copper mines, or of the impulse which prompted Ledwidge to organize a strike or to demand a slight increase in wages. No, his verses lack social fervor, martial fervor, intellectual weight. They are pure spirit, on the one hand, and pure Wordsworthian response to nature, on the other. Dunsany's second appreciation is threefold in its love—the love of genius, the love of beauty, and the love of friendship that knows no distinction, even between lance-corporal and captain, or peasant and lord.

"Songs of the Fields" filled with haunting lines:

I love the wet-lipped wind that stirs the hedge,
When meadow tides have ebbed and woods grow dead,
The deep fish slipping through the moonlit bars.

Such lines are flashes of pure nature description, written with a simplicity that is devoid of any sophistication, and unhampered by any desire for show. Naturally, one looks in this first volume for any tribute on the part of the poet to his discoverer, and one is rewarded by some lines written to Lord Dunsany on his return to East Africa. They are measure of the friendship existing between the two:

For you I knit these lines, and on their ends
Hang little tossing bells to ring you home.
The music is all cracked, and Poesy tends
To richer blooms than mine; but you who roam
Thro' coloured gardens of the high-esteem
And leave the door ajar sometimes that we
May steal small breathings of reds and blues
And things of white sucked empty by the bee.

Will listen to this bunch of bells from me.
My cowslips ring you welcome to the land
Your muse brings honour to in many a tongue.
Not only that I long to clasp your hand,
But that you're missed by poets who have sung
And viewed with doubt the music of their verse
All the long winter, for you love to bring
The true note in, and say the wise thing terse,
And show what birds go lame upon a wing,
And where the weeds among the flowers do spring.

—Evening News, New York.

The Royal Military College of Canada.

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. No work is accomplished here not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College and the other features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario. It obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.
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The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.
First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$4.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.
During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.
At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.
The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.
Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.
Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

SOLICITING IN BARBER SHOPS.
It is a very common habit for barbers in most barber's shops to solicit their clients for Shampoos, Singeing, Massage or Tonics. They are without doubt "necessities" in order to keep the face and scalp in good condition. But Potvin's Trade is composed of an intelligent body of clients who care not to be solicited. So are my instructions to my barbers not to solicit your customers for everything on The Calendar.

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COLOURS TO BE PLACED IN REDPATH LIBRARY

Many Returned Officers and Men of 148th Will be Present.

On Saturday afternoon, at 3.15, a very interesting ceremony will take place, when the colours of the 148th Battalion will be formally handed over to Sir William Peterson for safe keeping, and will finally be placed in the Redpath Library Building.

The reason why these colours should be deposited in the library of Old McGill is readily understood when one realizes that the McGill C.O.T.C. is the parent regiment of the 148th.

The colours were sent back in October, and the ceremony was deferred until the present to enable as many returned men from the old regiment as possible to be present. There are eight officers and about twenty-six men at present returned to Canada.

The officers are as follows:

Major Stikeman, at present on the Headquarters Staff at Ottawa; Captain P. F. Sise, who went overseas as Adjutant, and who is now a member of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in New York City; Captain Abner Kingman, Junior, at present attached to the British Embassy at Washington; Lieut. F. W. G. Hale; Lieut. J. E. Slesor; Lieut. Alexander; Captain W. C. Graham, Chaplain of the Battalion, and Lieut. Blacklock, who, after being in France, returned to Canada for further instruction, and was transferred to the R. F. C.

On the campus the C. O. T. C. will be drawn up in a hollow square. The colours will be in charge of a colour party, with escort, all being returned soldiers of the 148th.

Sir William Peterson will make an address, after which the escort, with colours, will march off, the battalion presenting arms. From the campus the colour party will proceed to the Redpath Library, where the colours will be handed over to Sir William Peterson, who will receive them on behalf of McGill.

It is hoped that Major-General G. W. Wilson, General Officer Commanding the District, will be present.

WOMEN'S ARMY IN FRANCE.

How They Help Our Fighting Men.

Not till one has actually seen the magnitude of the daily task by which the fighting men are fed, equipped, and supplied with all the essentials for the mighty task yet to be done can one grasp the urgent necessity of the appeal to every woman to come forward and take up her own part in it.

As to the rank and file, all grades are both found and still wanted. The admirably trained parolourmaid is finding full scope for her deftness in officers' messes; the proficient cook begins to think in terms of hundreds of weights of flour and pounds of mixed spice. For the girl clerk, as will be shown later, some specialising may be required. Each and all of these enlists for a year or the duration of the war, as may be the longer period, and will get a fortnight's leave in 12 months, though there are special concessions that can be made for domestic reasons, or, in the case of a married member, to meet her husband should he come home on leave from other fronts. No woman having a husband serving in France is brought out here. In every way the idea of the women's military status is fostered, and after a very few days, should anyone try to assume some little frumpy with her uniform, the public spirit around her soon impresses it upon her that it is not a soldierly addition. With that as the pervading influence, the new standard of surroundings is accepted willingly.

Dormitory System.

Of course, the dormitory system has been a necessity, for in no other way could hundreds and even thousands of women be accommodated. Each girl has a camp bed and good mattress, with four Army blankets. Sheets are a luxury that cannot be permitted on account of laundry limitations. Individual tastes for pretty surroundings soon assert themselves, and the different huts, holding from eight to 16 beds each, may come out in rivalry as to window curtains or the creation of friezes of picture postcards. The messroom has only bare tables and benches, and is perhaps the most barrack-like hut of all; but the sitting-room hut, with its stove, folding chairs, writing tables, books, magazines, and flowers, is of much more homelike character.

Each camp has its due complement of cooks. Army rations are drawn by the assistant administrator. And naturally much depends upon her as to the use made of them. In the dist sheet of a particular camp breakfast always includes either fried bacon, boiled ham, rissoles or mince, in addition to the tea, bread and butter, and preserve. Dinner always had either roast or boiled beef or a savoury stew, with bread or rice puddings, stewed fruit or baked apples; while supper presented various possibilities in soup. Welsh rarebit, cheese or tasty dishes, with tea. All the groceries supplied are of Army standard qualities, and good bread, much whiter than at home, and sufficient sugar are regularly available. "Routine orders" are reduced to a minimum, though those due to local circumstances may sometimes sound quaintly. There is one very large camp at which a prominently displayed notice runs: "The practice of climbing over or through railway trucks and of crossing railway lines is undesirable, as it hinders French hunting operations, and must be discontinued."

Hilarious House.

If military discipline enters into work and surroundings it can be relaxed over recreation, and then, indeed, there are hilarious hours. To be invited to a camp dance or concert is a privilege to be coveted, for it is on these occasions that the men, friends, newly made at work or office, or the chums and sweethearts of peace time, can be asked. Refreshments have to be provided, and the preceding evenings witness much planning of ways and means. It does not always happen, as in one authentic instance, when the sergeants of an Australian camp near by came to the girls' dance. These N. C. O.'s, gallant in all senses, arrived, bringing two enormous pans of bath-like dimensions filled with a wonderful fruit salad, the composition of which was one of their special sources of pride.

Nowhere may you see a better or more animated dancing, enjoyed with a zest that is good to watch, while in an interval some sweet-voiced girl sings a charming ballad. Perhaps, too, "O'Grady's Drill" will be done, in which no order has to be obeyed unless it is given in that worthy's name. Hence, when a dapper little figure, in her khaki, ranges the men before her and calls "O'Grady says 'Eyes front!'" "O'Grady says 'Form fours! Mark time!" there will be roars of laughter as crestfallen corporals and surprised sergeants have to fall out for having failed to observe that the last command was not to be followed.

With some paper masks, some simple disguises, there is no end to the fun of an evening, and perhaps ingenuity has never gone further than

A. G. ANDERSON, SCI. '19, TAKES UP SIGNALLING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

courts," as I call it. The orderly officer here persists in wanting to put me on guard twice this week. I spent Tuesday night down in Bletchley Railway Yards dodging trucks and express trains, while I was trying to guard a car full of some H. E. (high explosives), or other which was continually being bumped about by the shunting engine. I can assure you it was quite exciting enough, as there was a train every few minutes. Bletchley is on the main line between London and the North. Yesterday I was warned for another guard, but managed to get off it, and I thought I was safe for a while. To-day they came along and warned me again, so I thought something had to be done. I managed to settle it with the N. C. O.'s, or I would probably be up before the Colonel now telling him what I thought of his system of running things. One beauty of the army is that any rank can report a grievance to a higher rank, and if he is persistent enough it will be redressed. The whole thing is mainly a game of bluff. Those in authority are jealous of their authority, and if you can bluff them that you will go to higher authority they will usually give in.

Well, I guess this is mostly about myself, but I am away from the rest of the boys most of the time, and I do not know what they are doing. Farmer (Sci. '19), is up at Chatterick, and Maurice Wells is down in Deepcut.

Well, V. E., as we say in signalling, and be good.

Yours,
GORDON ANDERSON,
No. 2341468.

SUGGESTIONS.

- 1.—Criticism is the art of telling how things should be done by those who cannot do them themselves.
- 2.—The best man to listen to is he who gives no advice; the man who gives most advice usually does not know how to mind his own business.
- 3.—Truth is what others say about us when we are not present.
- 4.—Many a foolish word is spoken in earnest.
- 5.—Perseverance and grit in ourselves we call nerve, but gall in others.
- 6.—Most of us would be thankful for what we have, if we were not so busy working for the things we have not.
- 7.—All men are born equal, but do not stay that way.
- 8.—A spot can be upon the sun, therefore expect nothing earthly to be flawless.
- 9.—To know a great deal is a sign of intelligence. Not to know anything demonstrates even more wisdom—at times.
- 10.—Politeness is a gilt-edged investment that seldom misses a dividend.
- 11.—You cannot prevent birds of sorrow flying over your head; but you can keep them from stopping and building nests in your hair.

LODGE MEETING.

University Lodge, A. F. and A. M., will meet on Saturday, December 8, at 8 p.m., in the Masonic Temple, 349 Dorchester Street West.

A cordial invitation is extended to any McGill man, professor, graduate, or student, who is a Mason, to attend.

PARTIAL STUDENTS TO GIVE TEA.

There will be a tea given under the auspices of the Partial Students' Society of the Royal Victoria College tomorrow afternoon, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. An admission fee of 5 cents will be charged, which will include the cost of the 25 cents will be charged, which devoted to the University Settlement. All are invited to attend.

SECOND PRACTICE OF SENIOR HOCKEYISTS

About Thirty Turned Out and Put in Forty Minutes' Hard Work.

The senior hockey squad held its second workout of the season at the Arena last night, which proved to be a hummer. The coach kept the boys going at top speed for the full 40 minutes, changing the men at intervals so as to give all the candidates a show. The first string men were kept on the ice for the greater part of the practice, and are rapidly rounding into shape.

About thirty men turned out, and on account of the large number of candidates for each position on the team, competition is very keen.

Owing to the fact that only forty minutes is allowed for the first few practices, and because of the large number of candidates, it is almost impossible to get a line on the abilities of some of the men, therefore in future the name of those men selected for each practice will be posted in the Daily. This will give every candidate a fair chance to show his hockey ability.

Of the new men trying out for the team Rothchild, of last year's juniors, is making a good showing, while Anderson, one of last year's senior subs, is pretty sure of a permanent berth. He is "going strong," and ought to be in shape for the first game. "Bill" Hughes does not seem to have forgotten how to handle a stick, and with Cully and Dooner both showing up well, McGill ought to have about the strongest defence in the league.

Teddy Behan should be able to get out to the next practice, as his leg is not bothering him to any great extent, and with another week's rest up should be in shape to turn out.

Gallery, of last year's championship Loyola team, is as speedy as ever, and sure of making a place. "Pat" Rooney was satisfied with the workout, and thinks the men should all be in fair shape for the first game.

WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATION.

The evils inherent in party government have, perhaps, never been so strikingly illustrated as in the history of Walpole's administration, from the appearance of The Craftsman in December, 1726, to his fall in the spring of 1742. That he contrived to prevent England embroiling herself with continental affairs, and assisted in maintaining the peace of Europe at a most critical time; that he saved us from the miseries and horrors of a disputed succession; that he secured the repose which his country so sorely needed after the Treaty of Utrecht, and thus enabled her to develop her trade and domestic industries; that he passed many wise measures, and laid the foundations of a mercantile prosperity without precedent in our history—all this must in justice be conceded. But it was purchased at a heavy price. Never, since the days of Cabal, had England sunk so low in all that constitutes the true life of a great people. The picture which Montesquieu painted is not a shade too dark.

The important services which Walpole rendered to his country were the result of great abilities accidentally directed, in the course of a party game, to beneficent and legitimate objects. The only difference between himself and the opposition was that he was in power and responsible, while they were out of power and irresponsible; he had to act, and to stand or fall by his actions; they had only to criticize, to protest, to clamor.

Montesquieu arrived in England when these ignoble feuds were at their height, and The Craftsman had become so rancorous and unmeasured in its abuse that each number, before it issued from the press, was submitted to three lawyers to see that nothing in it could be brought technically within the law of libel.

But by far the most interesting of Montesquieu's experiences of parliamentary methods was gained during the debate of March 2, 1730, on the affairs of Dunkirk. It will be remembered that one of the provisions of the treaties of Utrecht and of The Hague was that the port fortifications of Dunkirk should be demolished. This condition the French had been very reluctant to fulfill; and the work of demolition had been so often interrupted and had proceeded so slowly, that several protests had been made against this dilatoriness in the last reign. Finally, however, the destruction was, or was believed to be, completed. But towards the end of 1729 Bollingbroke had been informed that the inhabitants of Dunkirk had rebuilt and repaired what had been destroyed or half destroyed.

An address was presented to the King, praying that he would be pleased to give directions that the orders, instructions, reports, and all proceedings in regard to the port and harbor of Dunkirk since the demolition should be laid before the House. On the following day the King acceded to the request. The result was a debate almost without parallel in the heat and fury with which it was conducted. It lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till nearly 3 o'clock in the morning the following day. From "Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau in England," by T. Churton Colline.

the evolution of the costumes for a troop of Pierrots in a lonely and isolated little camp from the brown and yellow cotton coverings of artillery screens. Very rightly, indeed, is the recreative side encouraged and helped by the unit administrators as an aspect quite indispensable of camp life. The Daily Chronicle, London.

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The evils inherent in party government have, perhaps, never been so strikingly illustrated as in the history of Walpole's administration, from the appearance of The Craftsman in December, 1726, to his fall in the spring of 1742. That he contrived to prevent England embroiling herself with continental affairs, and assisted in maintaining the peace of Europe at a most critical time; that he saved us from the miseries and horrors of a disputed succession; that he secured the repose which his country so sorely needed after the Treaty of Utrecht, and thus enabled her to develop her trade and domestic industries; that he passed many wise measures, and laid the foundations of a mercantile prosperity without precedent in our history—all this must in justice be conceded. But it was purchased at a heavy price. Never, since the days of Cabal, had England sunk so low in all that constitutes the true life of a great people. The picture which Montesquieu painted is not a shade too dark.

The important services which Walpole rendered to his country were the result of great abilities accidentally directed, in the course of a party game, to beneficent and legitimate objects. The only difference between himself and the opposition was that he was in power and responsible, while they were out of power and irresponsible; he had to act, and to stand or fall by his actions; they had only to criticize, to protest, to clamor.

Montesquieu arrived in England when these ignoble feuds were at their height, and The Craftsman had become so rancorous and unmeasured in its abuse that each number, before it issued from the press, was submitted to three lawyers to see that nothing in it could be brought technically within the law of libel.

But by far the most interesting of Montesquieu's experiences of parliamentary methods was gained during the debate of March 2, 1730, on the affairs of Dunkirk. It will be remembered that one of the provisions of the treaties of Utrecht and of The Hague was that the port fortifications of Dunkirk should be demolished. This condition the French had been very reluctant to fulfill; and the work of demolition had been so often interrupted and had proceeded so slowly, that several protests had been made against this dilatoriness in the last reign. Finally, however, the destruction was, or was believed to be, completed. But towards the end of 1729 Bollingbroke had been informed that the inhabitants of Dunkirk had rebuilt and repaired what had been destroyed or half destroyed.

An address was presented to the King, praying that he would be pleased to give directions that the orders, instructions, reports, and all proceedings in regard to the port and harbor of Dunkirk since the demolition should be laid before the House. On the following day the King acceded to the request. The result was a debate almost without parallel in the heat and fury with which it was conducted. It lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till nearly 3 o'clock in the morning the following day. From "Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau in England," by T. Churton Colline.

the evolution of the costumes for a troop of Pierrots in a lonely and isolated little camp from the brown and yellow cotton coverings of artillery screens. Very rightly, indeed, is the recreative side encouraged and helped by the unit administrators as an aspect quite indispensable of camp life. The Daily Chronicle, London.

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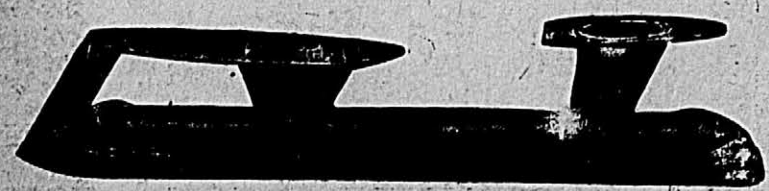
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INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT COLLOQUIUM

Dr. Harding Spoke Before Chem-
ists on Wednesday.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

The New Carroll-Dakin System
of Treatment Was Subject
Dealt With.

The Chemical Colloquium was addressed on Wednesday, December 5, by Dr. Harding, the subject being "The Carroll-Dakin System of Treatment of Wounds." This topic is very timely and interesting, on account of the success and fame of this new treatment, and the great importance it has assumed in military surgery.

Dr. Carroll, working in conjunction with Dr. Dakin, the chemist, conducted a series of investigations on antiseptics, in response to the demand for a more efficient treatment of wounds. The extremely unsanitary condition of the trenches, and the size of the wound generally inflicted by modern projectiles, caused infection in practically every case, and the experience of the first few months of the war showed that ordinary antiseptics are not capable of satisfactorily treating deep wounds highly infected.

The problem presented to Dr. Dakin was to produce an antiseptic which was a powerful germicide, a rapid penetrator of tissue, a non-irritant, and easily soluble in water. As material at hand he had several modern antiseptics, each one possessing one of these qualities to a certain degree, but all being at fault in one point, namely, that when used as an irrigation in concentrations strong enough to kill all bacteria, they irritate and sometimes destroy the healthy living tissue. This irritation is not caused by the germicidal action of the antiseptic substance, but is due to the formation of caustic soda in the tissues during the reaction. As Dr. Dakin explained it, his problem was simply to construct his antiseptic so that this caustic soda was neutralized as soon as formed.

He selected a common bactericide, sodium hypochlorite, which is a strong antiseptic, is readily soluble, and has a high penetrating power. To a solution of this substance in distilled water he added oxalic acid, which neutralized the caustic soda as soon as it was formed, making the solution non-irritant. The Carroll-Dakin solution, as thus prepared, may be used as an irrigation in deep wounds, and cases are on record of the solution having been passed for weeks through a wound with absolutely no irritation of the healthy tissue.

Dr. Harding then carefully discussed chemical changes taking place in the living tissue, which result in the killing of the bacteria. By a rather complicated deduction, assisted by experiments, he demonstrated that the active chemical individual of the antiseptic was chlorine, and that chlorine acts best as a bactericide when it is present in a compound in the form of the NCl group. When animal cells, containing a large amount of protein are acted upon by the antiseptic, this group is famed, and acts at once on the bacteria present.

To support this conclusion specimens of organic albumin, which contain protein, were chlorinated, and these compounds were found to have excellent antiseptic action. These satisfactory tests for bactericidal action were taken as confirmations of the theory of the extraction of nitrogen from protein to form the NCl group.

The meeting closed with a short discussion of the subject. Dr. Rutan pointed out a very interesting fact in connection with the chemical reactions involved. He showed that it is a very simple matter to conceive of the union of water and sodium hypochlorite, the original antiseptic used, to form sodium hydroxide, and hypochlorous acid. This acid is highly germicidal and, when being actually formed in the tissue, would give good results as an antiseptic.

This explanation is much simpler than the extraction of nitrogen from protein, and it does not involve direct loss of substance by the animal cell.

After the announcement of the subject for the next address the meeting adjourned.

FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT.

The following men are requested to return their football equipment immediately:

G. DesLauriers, Dent. '21.
W. L. Fraser, Sci. '18.
S. Magonet, Arts '21.
R. B. Taylor, Med. '18.
G. A. Upham, Med. '19.

Teacher—"Can you tell where the good and bad boys go?"
Johnny—"To the circus."

There will be a meeting of the Philosophical Society on Monday, December 10th, at 8 p.m., in Strathcona Hall. R. O. J. Clarke, B.A., will read a paper on David Hume and his dialogue on Natural Religion. All students interested in the subject are invited to attend.

ANNUAL BOARD TO MEET.

There will be a meeting of the '19 Annual Board on Tuesday, the 11th, at 7.30 p.m., in the R. V. C. All members are requested to be present, as most important business is to be transacted.

WINGS.

Up from the earth he speeds on rushing wings,
Conquering regions of uncharted air;
Nor as a timid Daedalus he springs
From height to dizzy height to do
and dare;
To seek the braggart foe in his
cloudy lair!

As bold, as brave, and buoyant he of heart;
His spirit light as evening's gauzy cloud;
He strides the wind, and fearless cleaves apart
The banking mists that Hell would make her shroud,
For lo! the preying falcon stoops, exulting, loud!

He hears the stinging hiss of deadly hail,
And devil-hammer of down-levelled gun;
Nor at the test does his high spirit quail,
Nor thought possess him that his race is run;
Great heart that sudden finds the foe man ten to one.

Bloody and shattered drops the skillful hand,
And effort is an effort, now, at last;
His weapon rests inert as the foil band
Spit fire and fury, closing on him fast,
And he, so oft a victor, knows his day is past!

Then dives one, firing, by him like a flash,
His quickened senses urge the swift pursuit,
And down with sudden meteoric dash,
He strikes the striker; and as one they shoot
Whirling, entwined, to earth, by what a fearful route!

But death came quick to cut the bond in twain.
Still lies his body on the blazing pyre.
Dear lad that flew for neither praise nor gain!
Lo! The freed spirit, purged of ill desire,
Has soared to God on wings that pass unhurt through fire!
—The Spectator—

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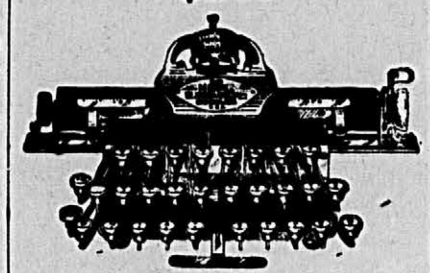
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There will be a meeting of the McGill Physical Society on this afternoon in the Macdonald Physics Building at 5 p.m. Prof. F. E. Lloyd will address the society on "Light and Growth."

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